

The Intelligencer.

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F. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

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Interesting Northern News.

Through the politeness of Capt. Fulghum, of Gen. Baker's staff, the Goldsboro State Journal is in possession of New York papers of the 18th and 20th, of Baltimore papers of the 20th, and of the Yankee Newbern Times of the 22d. These papers put us in possession of advices from the outside several days later than any heretofore published. We make the following summary:

On opening the N. Y. Herald of the 18th, we are confronted with a map of the city of Petersburg, full of inaccuracies, and displaying as one of its most prominent objects of interest a block of buildings extending from Bollingbrook to old streets, on Sycamore, called the "Slave Market." We rather think this "slave market" must be the objective point of the Yankee bombshells, for we remember that Bollingbrook street was particularly visited by these missiles during the recent bombardment.

The next striking object is a large caption "Grant"—then follows, "Petersburg in our hands"—"The Rebel Intrenchments Attacked and Captured"—"Gen. Smith and Kautz in possession of the City," &c., &c., half a column deep, accompanied by Staunton's lying reports and a supplement of four pages of the new seat of war.

From Staunton's dispatches we learn that Smith with 15,000 men, attacked Petersburg on the morning of the 18th, and Butler reported from his observatory at Bermuda Hundred that the rebel trains were crossing the Appomattox as if retreating.

The rebels were surprised, Staunton says.

At 5:30 p. m., 16th, Smith had carried a line of intrenchment at Beatty's House, the colored troops behaving most gallantly, but he had not carried the main line; Hancock was then within three miles of Smith to aid him.

At half-past seven, Smith had carried the principal line of the enemy, taking thirteen cannon, several stand of colors and four hundred prisoners. This was two miles from Petersburg.

The "colored troops" were thanked by Smith for their dash and courage. They took six of the sixteen cannon, captured, and Smith promised to send them for the future to as difficult places as the best white troops.

Lee had not then reached Petersburg, and the town could not think of holding out as it lay "directly under our guns." At a quarter past four, 16th, Butler reports the enemy gone from his front and Richmond railroad, and immediately afterwards it is announced that "Petersburg was in our possession."

The Herald editorially claims that Grant outgeneraled Lee in getting Petersburg so cheaply, otherwise Lee would have transferred his entire army to that city, having had two days to accomplish it. Lee's army, says Bennett, is of more importance to the Confederacy than Richmond is, and he might better have risked that now worthless city on a siege battle than to risk the very existence of his army in the attempt to hold a nominal capital, hopelessly isolated from its whole territory and from all means of support and supply. Lee's failure to hold Petersburg, the Herald continues, is satisfactory evidence of his inability to cope with Grant. Campaigning in the well-beaten track of the Rapidan to Richmond, and in the well-measured and well-tried country on the Chickahominy, Lee did very well; but the moment that a grand and new idea came into the struggle he fails. Bennett sums up with the belief that Lee was falling back towards Danville.

In a long editorial on the situation, the Herald thinks the fall of Petersburg an important step towards the reduction of Richmond. It is satisfied that Lee will steal away between two days up the north bank of the James. It thinks Lee would steal a march on Washington but for want of the means and facilities of moving in that direction. But all the railroads have been so seriously broken by Grant and Mosby that it will take thousands of men and months of labor to repair them. Besides there are no supplies on the route. The Herald sums up the situation thus: "In any event the fall of the rebel capital is not far off; and then, with the loss of Richmond and the retreat or decisive defeat of Lee, old Virginia will have no farther interest in Jeff. Davis, the 75,000 veteran Virginia soldiers now in the service will leave it in disgust, the people of North Carolina will then revolt against him, his Kingdom will fall to pieces, and Nassau or Mexico will be his only chance of escape. Whew!"

Two days later the Baltimore American says that "the announcement that our forces actually occupied Petersburg was somewhat premature." Still Grant telegraphs, "our successes are being followed up." They claim the capture of 4,000 prisoners and twenty guns in the operations against Petersburg. On Saturday morning they were forced to believe that the rebels still held possession of Petersburg, "but it was fully commanded by our guns."

SHERIDAN'S RAID.

A long official report from Sheridan is embraced in an official bulletin by Staunton, giving an account of Sheridan's victory (7) over Hampton at Trevilian Station, on the Central railroad.

Sheridan says his intention was to break the railroad at Trevilian Station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville road,

near Lindsay's house, and then to march on Charlottesville. But he found the enemy in his front at Buck Child's House. This was on the 10th inst. He fought the enemy all that day. No reason is assigned for a delay next day (11th) p. m., during which Sheridan was engaged in tearing up the road to Louisa Courthouse. In the afternoon the enemy was attacked at a point about five miles from Gordonsville, but the position was found too strong. After carrying the enemy's right wing and being driven therefrom, night closed the contest. By this time Sheridan's ammunition began to give out, he had no forage for his horses, and hearing of reinforcements coming to the enemy, he left with a loss in killed and wounded of 570—of whom, he says, 490 were wounded. He took off in his ambulance 377, the rest he left behind. He says he captured 370 prisoners, including twenty commissioned officers, and lost not more than 1600 prisoners.

FROM SHERIDAN'S COMMAND.

Staunton telegraphs that on the 19th he had received a dispatch from Gen. Sherman as follows:

"The enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight our pickets entered his line from right to left."

The whole army is now in pursuit as far as Chattanooga. I start at once for Marietta."

The indisposition of the editor will account for the want of editorial matter in today's issue. The interesting intelligence which is given in our telegraphic column will more than make up for the deficiency. Before going to press we hope to have news from Richmond and Petersburg, but up to this writing none has arrived. The communication was temporarily obstructed night before last between Raleigh and Petersburg, but was all right at 10 A. M. on yesterday. Our readers will find very interesting intelligence from the U. S. and the Southern field, in today's issue.

Grant is said to have regretted his bargain, and desires to throw up his contract in the hands of Lincoln. We believe that he would gladly do this, but we doubt very much his having said so or telegraphed such words to Lincoln. We have no doubt however, that before he accomplishes his work he will have wished Lee and his d-d little Confederacy anywhere except in his path.

LATEST NEWS.—The telegraphic line is operating through to Petersburg and Richmond. The lines around the South of Petersburg are kept by the respective armies, and both are strengthening their fortifications. During the past week there were, from day to day, heavy skirmishing reaching at times to hard fought battles between portions of the armies of Lee and Grant, with the balance of success on our side.

The raiders on the Danville road have done extensive mischief, but a cheering rumor comes from Greensboro that the entire command of Kautz, the Raider, has been captured by Fitz Lee and Dearing. If this be true, raiding, with a loss of artillery, horses, men and officers, don't work out by any rule in arithmetic except in the negative.

Hunter is continuing his retreat, his army greatly demoralized, and being captured daily in their flight. He is also losing heavily in artillery, wagons and horses.

FOURTH OF JULY.—This great natal day will come on Tuesday next, but, unlike the days by-gone, we see no preparations being made to celebrate it. This is not because we have surrendered all claim to glory in its memory to the Yankee—oh, no! We have sterner realities before us to-day than the celebration of the Declaration of Independence. We are now struggling to give weight to as great and important a "Declaration," by securing our independence from a people more superlatively mean than were ever the people of Great Britain. The Yankees may feast on Tuesday next on doughnuts and clam chowder and drink over their foreign liquors, while they shout hallooings to Grant's dispatches, repeated by a still more consummate liar—Staunton—but the Confederates are content to eat their horsecake with a little slice of "midding"—drink their Rye "Coffee"—in this they glory if they can make that independence which they have declared an *fait accompli*.—Daily, 1st inst.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS AFOOT.—The Baltimore American, of the 20th, amongst its Washington news, has the following, which may throw some light upon the reported movement on Wilmington:

"While the attention of the country is attracted to the armies of Generals Grant and Sherman, there has been very quietly organizing one of more powerful naval expeditions against certain Southern ports, which will be heard from before the summer is over. It is, of course, improper to give the number, character or composition of the vessels intended for this expedition, but the country may rest assured that it will be adequate for the work it is intended to perform. Secretary Wells is of opinion that it is necessary for him to redeem his reputation, and he is determined to make the rebel fly, so, as to say, if possible, his position in the cabinet. It is no secret that a number of the ironclads, which have been long building in Northern reports, are now available for active service."

DEATH OF COL. NETHERCUT.—We regret to learn that Col. J. H. Nethercut, commanding the 6th N. C. Troops, died a few days ago in the hospital at Danville. Col. N. was wounded severely in the eye in one of the recent battles around Petersburg. He was a brave and gallant officer, and his loss will be seriously felt by the service. Maj. C. G. Wright, being the ranking officer, will doubtless be promoted to the Colonelcy.

It is said, remarks the Macon Confederate, that Mr. Furman, President of one of the Charleston banks, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, vice Memminger resigned.

Two good steamers, the Florida and Lillian, have safely arrived in Confederate ports.

Secret Criminal Combinations.

Some of the North Carolina papers contain accounts which expose the existence of a secret criminal combination of traitors in that State, remarks the Atlanta Intelligencer, and extending into Georgia, Alabama, and perhaps Virginia and the army. This organization and its purposes are thus exposed by the Confederate at Raleigh:

The Intelligencer then copies the article alluded to, and adds:

The "two witnesses," who, if brought to the book, can "convict an initiator," to whom the Confederate refers, ought at once to be "brought to the book." Why is it not done? What excuse can be made that those "two witnesses" should not be compelled to testify, if they unapologetically, or traitorously refuse to do so?

We have our doubts of the existence of this organization. If it exists, why not expose it forthwith? If there are two witnesses who not bring them to the book, and why call for others to come out and expose it? It is more sensation, but such as is calculated to injure the cause—for even if it were a fact, we should be very chary of publishing it to the world until the ring leaders could be arrested and punished. Every State has more or less traitors, but we trust that they are not so formidable as indicated in the article which we copy. The Intelligencer further says that Georgia is not free from traitors, and that one of them has had criminal correspondence with the enemy, through the medium, as the Intelligencer has been informed, of "signs, passwords," &c., are positive truths. But the one referred to has been, and is being, taken care of by the proper authorities—his fate still hanging in the balance. May he soon hang. This traitor is a creature of Northern birth, who has lived in Georgia for over twenty years, amassed a handsome fortune, and was solicitous of enjoying, if not by manfully fighting for it, but through Yankee protection; and it is said that he was desirous also of saving the property of others—whether with their consent or not, we know not—in the same way. Perhaps he was a member of this secret criminal combination to which the Confederate refers, and perhaps he may yet make revelations that will further expose the "Order." Be this, however, as it may, the testimony to which the Confederate refers, ought by all means to be produced before the proper authorities, else neither duty nor justice will be done.

Our readers, when they read their Bibles, may be interested in reading of the promise of protection made by the spies to Rahab and her kin, which they will find in the second and sixth chapters of the book of Joshua, and upon which the traitors referred to in the foregoing are consoling themselves. This is not the first time in history, when the teachings of the Bible have been perverted to bad purposes.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS.—The Yankee Congress has just passed the bill for the total abolition of slavery in the United States. The vote was ninety-four yeas to six nays. The vote necessary was 105—two-thirds of the whole vote cast, which was 159.

The Baltimore American says of this result, "these of the Maryland delegation present stand right on the record," and it adds, and we regard it as a most significant fact that of the whole number of members voting to rob the Southern people of the property guaranteed to them by the Constitution, "Four Democrats were found brave enough to take the responsibility of voting on the side of justice and human freedom. Only four! Let their names be enshrined in the grateful memories of the nation. But the avowed opponents of the bill were the Democratic members of the House. Be it known, therefore, that the Democratic party is such a thing of shreds and patches as the debris of the Democracy can be called a party, has taken issue upon this question and thrown down the gauntlet of defiance."

We desire, remarks our contemporary of the State Register, to call special attention to the fact, that the Democrats in Congress, with four exceptions only, voted against this infamous measure of robbery and spoliation—sixty-one are to be found in the Northern Congress bound together by a seal of honesty. We desire this to be marked in these days of rampant Conservatism, as much to show that principles live with a spirit of immortality, as that the false cry of "The Union" has at length been openly abandoned by the dominant party at the North. The traitors amongst us who whisper and breathe "Reconstruction" must now stare realities in the face. Let all such at once know that there is no more reconstruction for them without the total and unconditional abolition of slavery, in which they are to have no voice, on which they are not even to be consulted. The American, as organ of the Lincoln Administration, is unmistakable on this point. It closes an editorial on the subject with this emphatic language:

"Although the future fate of this bill is not a matter of uncertainty, its rejection at this time is to be regretted, because it imposes a needless delay upon the great question of reconstruction. Slavery must be abolished before any efforts at reconstruction can be effectual. The loyal people of the United States will accept no reunion into the basis of which slavery enters as a component part. The day for such folly is past and gone. They will be content with nothing short of its extinguishment. They have paid the price, and they have a right to demand an equivalent for their investment."

CALEB CUSHING.—A correspondent of the Mobile Telegraph says:

I see in one of the city papers that Caleb Cushing is classed with Beauregard, and it is declared that after being sentimentally with the South, has deserted to the Abolitionists. This is a mistake that does great injustice to Mr. Cushing. He occupies a position about the same position as President Pierce, and has never left a hand to push the war against the South.

An exchange says. There is something impressively sweet about little girls. The Louisville Journal adds: And it grows on 'em as they get bigger.

WAR NEWS.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG AND OTHER POINTS IN VIRGINIA.

Through the courtesy of Major Shepherd, by the hands of Mr. R. H. J. Blount, the Conservative is in receipt of the Petersburg Register of Saturday morning, from which it makes copious extracts:

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS ABOUT PETERSBURG.

Just at 7 o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning, the quiet which had prevailed for many hours previous, was broken by a tremendous roar of artillery from the lines immediately on the east of the city. For about thirty minutes, the engagement was loud and furious, the engagement in artillery being between the enemy's batteries on his right, and a battery of ours on the north bank of the Appomattox, which will always be heard from at the right time. But something else was going on. A sharp firing went on, a faithful chronicle of the action, we must state the fact that in an attempt to storm one of the batteries held by the Yankees, we sustained a loss of between three and four hundred prisoners. These composed the 27th of Hagood's Brigade of 10th Division. Few we hear were killed, the enemy having allowed them to come to where they could be overmastered without much expenditure of ball and powder. Twenty-nine prisoners were taken by us and brought into Petersburg. "Better luck next time" for a storming party by our good troops. Some of the day, but we have heard of no particular injury done to person or property, as we should have done, had any casualty of the kind occurred.

A distant cannon is heard at long intervals, but nothing more exciting is transpiring at this hour.

12 O'CLOCK FRIDAY NIGHT.

We have news that the Yankees have destroyed "Burkville Junction," and that the raid is sweeping on towards Danville, and the connections south westward of that point. Of course, they will destroy what lays in their way, as far as they will be allowed to go. The Piedmont road and Great Smoky Mountains, may be their aim. If they succeed, they will cut for a time the N. C. railroad, and break off communication with the Charlotte and Columbia road and our southwestern railroad connection.

MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE PETERSBURG AND WELDON RAILROAD.

We have the gratifying intelligence to communicate that the Yankees have not only been dislodged from the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, near the six mile house, but have been driven off with the loss in one particular of 500, as that number of prisoners, among whom were 28 officers, were marched into the city about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and taken to the city to which they were sent. Our predecessors were lodged for safe keeping on Thursday morning. This good service was accomplished by a portion of Mahone's command, on Thursday night. Where so many prisoners were taken there must have been if the Yankees fought at all as a cohesive force, and, but how many we do not at this time know. Nor have we heard of our own casualties, which we are sure were few if any. The Yankees have destroyed about two miles of the track, which, under the energetic management of President Sanford and his assistants, will soon be reinstated and made good.

A later report was brought in yesterday evening that the Yankees had returned after their whipping—were still in force on the railroad near the "Six mile house," and that only a small portion of the track was injured. We have seen more than one or two engaged in this fight, and all agree that the fight beginning about sunset, resulted in the complete surprise and discomfiture of the raiders, without any loss to us, and with similar unanimity state that the injury to the road was southward of the Six mile House. The gallant men who accomplished this good work, have taught the great Yankee that he will try in vain to isolate Petersburg by cutting the main avenues to it. The South side railroad, if not now in full operation, will be so before before to-night. Grant has been brought to a stand upon the system of tactics to which he resorted, when he abandoned his original "ball summer route" to Richmond. Perhaps he will spend "all summer" just where he is, unless he cuts back and tries some other highway to the Confederate capital. He cannot take Petersburg—that's certain, nor can he move any force which will isolate it.

From the local column of the Register, we clip the following:

Thursday night passed over in peace and quietness, and at 6 o'clock a. m., on Friday morning a sabbath stillness prevailed throughout the city. There were no rumors about, for the "reliable gentleman" had not yet started in his daily rounds. Neighbor and neighbor were peacefully asked each other "what news?" and the usual "no news" "nobody here" last night was as current as news of any kind. This pleasant state of affairs continued until the town clock announced the seventh hour, when the report of a single gun came rolling up the Appomattox, scarcely had it asked the first question, when the great thunder of a heavy cannonade burst upon the startled city. Our batteries on the north bank of the river, in Chesterfield county, which completely enfiladed the Yankee batteries on the opposite side, in front of Blandford, had opened fire on the enemy's batteries, and the result was a continuous roar without the slightest intermission. The deep boom of the heavy "thirty-two's" could be clearly distinguished from the sharp crack of the rifle pieces, while as an accompaniment to the great music could be distinctly heard the rushing noise of the flying shells. It was not that whirling sound given forth by a single shell as it passes over head on its mission of death and destruction. But the sound resembled the distant roar of falling waters, or the passing of a mighty whirlwind over a forest of tall pines.

The battle was about a short mile and a half from the foot of Pocahontas bridge, from whence, standing on a pile of lumber, we could discern the shells flying through the "sulphurous canopy" that overhung the combatants. Like jets of steam they rushed in a semicircle down the river, and the great smoke, which the houses and trees were hidden in, was a terrible sight.

At 8 o'clock precisely, the hostilities died away, and for a few minutes there was a solemn silence only interrupted by a single shot or two from some distant battery. While the anxious groups were discussing the probable results of the engagement, and confidently predicting the evacuation of the Yankee batteries, all were again startled by a tremendous rattle of musketry, this time proceeding from the city side of the river, and evidently in close proximity to our lines in front of Blandford. For a few minutes a rolling fire was

maintained, and then suddenly ceased. Twenty minutes past eight o'clock, a. m., silence again reigned along our lines, and with the exception of a gun fired occasionally, all has been quiet up to 3 o'clock, p. m.

The musketry firing proceeded from a charge made by our men, in which they captured the rifle pits in front of batteries No. 1 and 2 on the banks of the river, and took twenty-nine prisoners, after which they retired within their lines.

SOUTH SIDE ROAD.

All the Government property, consisting of provisions, cars &c., was completely removed before the Danville junction was occupied by the enemy. "They had no empty warehouses to destroy. Before their arrival at Burkville they captured a large train of cars loaded with cotton, which they destroyed. Two of the cars were loaded with furniture. One car load was owned by Mr. John Hawkins, agent of the Norfolk Railroad. He remonstrated with them, and as it was private property they allowed him to remove it before they fired the train. The furniture in this city, part of it was taken out and destroyed, and the remainder was burnt up. They destroyed but a small portion of the track. They acted with great deliberation, piled the wood around the cars, and after refreshing themselves and resting their tired horses, they set fire to the wood, and when it was so close that they were obliged to jump, they left. It was supposed they numbered three or four thousand.

The following telegrams, which of course did not reach the Raleigh or Fayetteville papers, we find in the Chronicle and Sentinel, (Augusta, Ga.), of the 25th:

Northern dates to the 15th received.

Ten thousand wounded from Sherman's army had arrived at Nashville and Louisville.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that up to the 2d their loss in skirmishing around Dallas was 3,000.

Johnston's retreat from Dalton was masterly. His strategy excited the admiration of all.

The vigilance of the rebels proved more than a match for the Federals.

Sherman is represented stronger than at Resaca.

Gen. Wheeler is tearing up the railroad near Galhoun, and throwing trains off the track with torpedoes.

Cincinnati papers of the 14th say Morgan's force is scattered and demoralized by defeat at Cynthia. Burbridge is still pursuing them.

Ohio regiments paroled by Morgan have arrived at Cincinnati.

Kentucky is full of guerrillas.

The majority of Banks' army are still at Morgans, under Emory. The fourth division, under Warren, have gone below.

The balance of the 18th corps goes to Carrollton to spend the summer.

Gen. Taylor is reported as having passed through Monroe on the 10th with fifteen thousand men.

The navigation of the Mississippi is considered scarcely freer than before the capture of Vicksburg.

Sturgis lost in the fight with Forrest about six thousand men.

Another force, organized by A. J. Smith, left Memphis, hunting Forrest.

The New York Express says: "Grant has his own and McClellan's route, and is now trying Butler's."

Invested.

Sheridan, in conjunction with Hunter, is to tear up the railroad, capture Lynchburg, and cut off communication with Richmond.

The slavery amendment to the constitution was discussed at length in the Federal House.

Gold opened in New York on the 14th at 198 and closed at 197, the decline being caused by the passage of the gold bill.

SENATORIA, June 21.—The Memphis Argus of the 18th has been received.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. News says:

It is estimated that one thousand wounded per day were received at the hospitals here for the ten days previous to the 11th. There were already thirty-five thousand in the hospitals within the city."

The Times' correspondent from Sherman's army says:

"The rebel night attacks are draining our ranks as effectually by piecemeal as wholesale slaughter in battle. A retreat would be worse than a second Moscow. It would be better to lose the whole army in a desperate advance than to lose it in an attempt to save it by retreat."

SENATORIA, June 20.—European news to the 4th had been received.

It is ascertained that overtures have been made by the French to the English Government, to devise means to put a stop to the awful carnage.

The London Times considers affairs in Virginia as very unfavorable to the Federals, and anticipates Grant's failure.

Advices from Denmark continue warlike, and the indications are that the war will go on.

In New York on the 15th gold closed at 197. Cotton, 120 to 125.

A gentleman recently from Richmond tells us of a very interesting little incident, which evinces something of the state of the public regard for Gen. Lee, and his thoughtful kindness to our sick and wounded soldiers. During General Lee's recent attack of illness, he went down to Richmond to recruit his health. While in the cars he expressed a desire for a bottle of port wine. After his arrival, his wish was talked of on the streets, and in less than three hours, three hundred bottles of port was sent to him. Of the number, he reserved one for his own use, and sent the remainder to the hospitals, for wounded soldiers.

A respectable citizen has handed us the following copy of the late Mr. Gay's infallible cure for the toothache. He has lately used it with complete success in his own family. "To a tablespoonful of warm vinegar, add the same quantity of strong salt—mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth. It will give almost instantaneous relief, without any increase of pain."

Capt. Semmes is still in command of the Alabama, and cruising in the China Sea. Lieut. Evans, of South Carolina, is in command of the Georgia, at last accounts at Bordeaux, France.

Six Per Cent Bonds.—The long advertised sale of six per cent. non-taxable bonds took place yesterday, in the hall over the City Market. As might have been expected, a large assemblage of "solid men" was in attendance, not only from this city, but from abroad. General expectation looked to a small premium on the bonds, not exceeding in any instance one hundred and twenty five; but the temper of the audience yielded to the circumstances of the hour, and as will be seen, the prices ranged considerably above that named.

The picture of the scene was worthy of the pencil of an artist. Five millions of dollars was at stake, and as the representatives of this goodly sum, there stood in the background the rotund form of the Assistant Treasurer, W. Y. Leitch, Esq., his white hair, ruddy face, well cut profile, and jolly eye beaming with pecuniary expectations, yet indicating but a little of the anxiety incident to his position as the agent of the Government. Then came our friend J. G. Gibbs, Esq., who writes his name with equal eagerness in success to adversity to a check for one or a hundred thousand dollars, and who, with his large brown eyes and no little interest in the disposition of the precious paper committed to his charge; while third in the list of officials was the time-honored T. W. Mordecai, the auctioneer; every line of whose mouth was drawn down to the contemplation of the ciphers that were to run up his valuable stock, and stand for his lot. The audience consisted of everybody—bankers, bank presidents, cashiers, tellers, money manufacturers, merchants, railroad presidents, brokers, speculators, and business men generally, with faces that bore the marks of long and arduous exertions, about half-past eleven by announcing that the would put up a bond of one thousand dollars, with a privilege of ten. A slight pause, and there came a modest bid of 5, 10, 15, 20, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Leitch here announced that he would take certificates of deposit from Assistant Treasurers at various places for the purpose of facilitating payment at this point.

130 was bid. "Do I hear 32?" says the auctioneer. "Your last opportunity, 131!"

A halt.

Mr. Leitch—"Why, gentlemen, the cotton bonds are quoted at 100 per cent, and these are decidedly better!"

A Voice—"132, 133."

Mr. Leitch—"Gentlemen will understand that these coupons pay export and import duties, and are equivalent to coin."

A Voice—"134." "Best stock you can get in the world," said the auctioneer.

"135; bid quick, gentlemen—the man goes up to 300. Do I hear 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 3